long "manifest destiny" must bring those Islands into close political and moral as well as geographical connection with our portion of the great North American Continent.

Austria in Her New Career.

The Austrian Red Book, from which we gave extracts, with notes, in the HERALD of yesterday, was laid before the delegations in Vienna on February 4. We have long been familiar with the English Blue Book; more recently we have learned something of the French Yellow Book; but the Austrian Red Book is something fresh, and not a little suggestive. It is one of the many indications which we have noticed that Austria has accepted her new position and entered with some spirit on her new career.

From the Red Book we learn that Austria Is on friendly terms and is cultivating triendly relations with all her neighbors. Though virtually expelled from Germany she bears no grudge to Prussia. During the Luxemburg difficulty she sought to maintain a dignified neutrality, refusing to encourage France on the one hand or Prussia on the other. Austria as looked upon the treatles which Prussia formed with the South German States with no hostile feelings, although it has been her opinion that the practical effect of these treaties was to subordinate South Germany to Prussia. The treaty of Prague, Austria holds, is still a dead letter, and justice has not yet been done to the inhabitants of North Schleswig.

It is manifest from the Red Book that Austria is not dissatisfied with the action of the French government towards Italy. She is on the best of terms with the government of King Victor Emanuel; but she has not yet ceased to believe that the "interests of Catholicity" are as much entitled to consideration as is the "unity of Italy."

On her Eastern border Austria follows wise and friendly policy. She is not insensible to the interests of the Christian subjects of the Porte; but neither is she blind to the dangers of insurrection. In the Montenegrin and Servian difficulties her influence contributed to the preservation of peace; and she is pleased to learn that the "work of pacification makes gratifying progress in Candia." To her neighbor on the Danube, the Principalities, she sustains the most friendly relations. Altogether, there is reason to hope that in her new career, leaning, as she is bound to do, more on Hungary than on her German provinces, Austria has before her a bright and prosperous future. Consolidation, not conquest; peace, not war, ought to characterize her policy.

"A Girdle Round the Earth in Forty Minutes."

We published yesterday a special telegram dated Yokohama, Japan, January 27, via San Francisco February 16, giving the particulars of the melancholy loss of Admiral Bell and others of the American naval squadron in the Japan waters, and other important news. This telegram was received at our office on Sunday, the 16th, at about noon of the day it was sent from San Francisco. Yesterday (February 17) we received the following special telegram from Shanghae, China, via Point de Galle and London, confirming the above intelligence:-SHANGHAR, China, Jan. 20, via Point de Galle.

HERALD, New York:—
Admiral Beil, United States Navy, Lieutenant Reid
and boat's crew of ten men drowned at Osaca, January
21, trying to cross par.

It will thus be seen that the San Francisco lines have again beaten the European lines from the East Indies some twenty-four hours in furnishing news at this point. It must be remembered, too, that this has been accomplished without the aid of a cable from San Francisco to Japan or China, an advantage the European lines enjoy in the Atlantic cable in getting around the world. When we have Pacific shore to Japanese and Chinese ports ;we shall be able to utterly eclipse London in the speedy transmission of intelligence from the rich countries of the East; and as it must all centre in the city of New York, both going and coming, nothing can prevent our metropodis from becoming eventually the great commercial focus of the entire world.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.—In the HERALD of yesterday we published a telegraphic letter from the pen of our special correspondent attached to the British military expedition in Abyssinia. The expedition, it appears, makes satisfactory progress. King Theodore begins to tremble. The Egyptian contingent approaches him in one direction and the British forces approach him in another. The whief of the Tigre district is friendly to Genbral Napier, but suspected. It is manifest, indeed, that the chiefs, one and all, would not be sorry to transfer their allegiance. We cannot refuse to wish England success in this expedition. She wages war in the interests of civilization. It is our wish that the captives may be found alive. It is also our wish to see the immense resources of that [portion of Africa more effectively utilized. Abyssinia will in every sense be a gain to England. It may ultimately put Egypt finally in her hands, and Egypt, we know, is necessary—so is the control of the Red Sea-if England would maintain a permanent hold of her great Indian empire. If the country is worth the holding the time, we may rest assured, is not near when the last soldier of Great Britain shall abandon Ethiopian soil.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—It is mooted that General McClellan will be nominated for the post of United States Minister to England, soon to be vacated by the return home of Mr. Adams. We trust this may be true. General McClellan's services to the nation in its day of trial cannot be forgotten; and it would be a handsome and worthy act for men who may happen not to admire his political career to remember his less doubtful history only by conceding him this honorable position. He is an admirable man for the place-a gentleman and a scholar, in whose representation neither the character nor the interests of the country could suffer. If it be not true that the President has nominated him for the place, it ought to be. Please note, Mr. President, that this appointment will be acceptable to the whole people, even to those who felt compelled to east their votes against the soldier when a candidate.

BURNING OF SHIPS .- The lesson which is taught alike by the burning of the unknown ship ninety miles off Sable Island and by the burning of ships in the port of Antwerp is this : that no legal means should be neglected to prevent an evil which of late has assumed

cable; and it justifies the inference that ere alarming proportions—the gross and culpable carelessness of loading vessels with combustible materials. The captain of the Palmyra, who changed the course of his steamer when, forty miles away, he perceived the unknown ship on fire, and approached as nearly as he prudently could for the relief of its crew and passengers, was convinced that the ship must have been deserted before he came near it, and thinks that it must have been loaded with coal. The conflagration at Antwerp first broke forth in vessels loaded with petroleum. And there is too much reason to believe that not a few ships are cleared from this port and from others laden with combustible materials, such as petroleum, nitro-glycerine, &c., of which no mention is made in the manifests. Surely it is high time that this evil should be corrected.

Art in America.

One peculiar characteristic of at least some American artists has provoked from foreign critics more ill-natured criticism than, perhaps, it deserves. We refer to the business faculty exhibited by Bierstadt and by Bradford, for example, in disposing of their pictures at a good round price, without the intervention of middle men. Personally attending to the most advantageous sale of their works, these and other American artists have surprised European connoisseurs, who know how careless many artists are as to any but purely artistic considerations, and by what a devious route many a celebrated picture has attained its highest market price. An Italian or a French artist not unseldom parts with a work on which he has bestowed years of conscientious labor for a small sum which he happens to need at the moment. The dealer into whose hands it falls sells it but for a slight advance on his original outlay. And the picture passes from hand to hand, until at length its merit is discovered and governments dispute for its possession.

Another charge which foreign critics have brought against American artists is not altogether unreasonable. They say that ours is such "a great country" as to tempt our artists to "spread themselves" in the most exaggerated style in vast pictures, which require, both for artist and spectator, the use of the ladder and the spy-glass. These stunning posters (criardes pancartes) foreign critics are naturally disposed to "damn with faint praise" or utterly to condemn. Happily, this evil is working already a reaction, and with the return to more modest dimensions we may hope to witness a decided improvement in the works of our American artists.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Amendment to the Article on State Officers Consideration of the Revised Report on Town and County Officers. ALBANT, Feb. 17, 1868.

In the Convention to-day the revised report on the Legislature and its organization was made the special order for Tuesday and the report of the Judiciary Con mittee the special order for Wednesday morning. Section 6 of the article on the Secretary of State, Comptroller, &c., was amended as follows:-

Computeller, &c., was amended as follows:

No claim for damages growing out of the maintenance, construction or repairs of the canals or structures connected therewith shall be heard or allowed unless made within two years after it shall arise, except claims for damage for appropriations of property, in which case it shall be made within two years after notice of such appropriation as shall be provided by law; but if the claimant shall be under loyal disability the claim may be made within two years after the removal of the disability.

In the evening session the Convention resumed the consideration of the article on the Secretary of State, Comptroller, &c., and after slight amendments recommitted the article to the Committee on Revision.

The report of the Revision Coramittee on the article on town and county officers was taken up, but, without perfecting the article, the Convention adjourned.

#### JUDGE RUSSEL WILL NOT RETIRE (). NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

In the issue of your valuable paper yesterday it is stated, as one of the probabilities of the future, that I am to retire from the office of City Judge, which position I now hold. Lest such a publication should produce an erroneous impression among my friends I beg
mmunications complete by cable from our
iar as I am concerned, there is no likelihood of such an ar as I am concerned, average as I am concerned, avent taking place.

You will confer a favor upon me by admitting this your journal. Very communication to the columns of your journal. Very A. D. RUSSEL.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS. The necessity of a water boat in Hampton roads has en long felt, especially by shipmasters coming in from long voyages, as it has been impossible to obtain a supply of water in that vicinity. This deliciency has

The building owned by L. W. Brantley, in Dubnous Iows, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of \$30,000.

On Saturday Mrs. Mary Monteau, of Burlington, Vt. was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from match.

The election of a United States Senator in the place of Hon, James Guthrie will take place in the Kentucky Legislature to-day.

An investigation of the burning of the revenue cutter Nomaha is being held by Captain McGowan, of the Northerner, in Norfolk, Va. Levi Fickett, who was arrested for alleged forgery in New Hampshire and shot white attempting to escape, and whe had subsequently got out of jail, was rearrested yesterday in Boston. He will be taken to New Hamp-shire for trial.

Four negroes were thrown into the river at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday by the capsizing of a cance. One of them was drowned; the others were rescued by the grew of the steamer Umpirs.

A movement similar to the one originated in Wilkin-son county, Miss., has been put on foot in Marshall to induce white immigration, by giving land in lots of ten or fifteen acres each to all isdustrious and thritty white men who will locate permanently upon and improve

them.

A man in New Hampshire had a valuable horse and sleigh stolen. He followed them to Montreal, where the thief had offered them for sale, but succeeded in finding his property and secured the arrest of the thief. He started home with his team, but the causous officers seized it on the ground that it had been offered for sale, and had thus become forfeited to the government.

# EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Lounos Monay Marker.—Lounov, Feb. 17—5 P. M.— Consols closed at 92% a 92% for money and accounts. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England still continues. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States ave-twenty bonds, 71% a 71%; Hilhots Central Railway shares, 88%; Eric Railway hares, 49 %.
FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 17—5 P. M.—
Culted States bonds closed strong, at 75 % for the lance

United States bonds closed strong, at 75% for the same of 1862

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—
5 P. M.—There has been great activity and much excitament to-day; the market closed irregular but buoyant at the fellowing authorized quotations:—Middling Uplands in port 9%d. a 9%d. Middling Uplands to arrive, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9%d. a 9%d. The saies of the day foot up 30,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BRANETUPPS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—
5 P. M.—Cors., 43s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western; wheat, 18s. for California white, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Western. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVINOSS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—
5 P. M.—Lard has advanced to 55s. 6d. per cwt.; bacon has advanced to 36s. 2s. per cwt. for Cumberland middles; beef sleady at 115s.; pork, 71s. for new; obrese, 52s.

has advanced to combined the state of the st

Paraciaru Manxers.—Anywar, Feb. 17—5 P. M.— The market is stronger, and prices have advanced 1 franc; standard white, 43 francs.

# EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 17.—The North German Lloyd's stamphly New Yerk, Captain Dreyer, from New York, arrived user at eleven o'clock this norring on the way to Bremen.

Glassow, Feb. 17.—The steamship United Kingdom, Captain Smith, of the Anchor line, from New York February I, arrived at this port yesterday.

FROM

# ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

ITALY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Admiral Farragut Visits Venice.

FLORENCE, Feb. 17, 1868. Admiral Farragut, of the United States Navy, who has been the recipient of such marked attention-royal and citizen-for some time past, has just left the capital for Venice, where, it is said, he will remain for a short time.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The Papal Debt Burden and Its Discharge-

American Banquet to Farragut. FLORENCE, Feb. 17, 1868. The Council has at length resolved to pay part of the

week with a dinner given by the United States Minister, Mr. George P. Marsh. The principal American residents and visitors, a number of eminent foreigne and several leading Italians were among the invited

### BELGIUM.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Petroleum Fire at Antwerp Extin gulehed.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17, 1868.

The petroleum fire, which burst out on board a ressel in this port on Saturday, and caused so much alarm by its rapid communication to others moored in the dock, was subdued and finally extinguished at a late hour the same evening.

#### THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

London, Feb. 17, 1868. It is reported at Lloyd's that the bark Euroka, Captain Holloway, from New York, was one of the vessels de-stroyed by the fire which broke out in the petroleum

### PORTO RICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD

Slight Shocks of Farthquake-Pallof Poceived from Cuba-Depressing Effect of Taxation-First Railway in Porto Rico. HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1868. By the Spanish mail steamer we have advices

from St. Johns, P. R., to the 13th inst. Slight shocks of earthquake had been felt of the island.

The treasury of the island had received \$70,000 from Havana to relieve the distress that resulted from the late hurricane.

The first railway of the island has been pro-

ected, to extend to Rio Piedras from St. Johns. Capitalists were reducing their taxable property, which had become depreciated on accoun of the new internal revenue exactions. There had been a number of land and cattle auctions owin to the needs of owners, who were forced to mee their tax demands.

The amount of imports decreased, and the demand was moderate.

### HAYTI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Popularity of General Salomon-Specie and Paper Dollars. HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1868.

Our advices from Hayti are to the 13th inst. General Salomon is reported to be partly favorable with the Caco rebels. At the capital he is very popular.

Business was recovering, and coffee was abun dant. The currency of the republic was quoted at thirty-one paper dollars for one in specie.

# CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Spanish mail steamer has arrived from Cadiz. She brings troops for the island.

# FNGL AND.

Legislation for Ireland—A Reform Bill—Sus-pension of the Habens Corpus—Why Train Was Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 17-9 P. M. In the House of Commens, this evening, Earl Maye, late Lord Name the Chief Sertetary for Ireland Informa the members that the government was preparing an Irish Reform bill, and would be ready to lay it before the House on the 9th of March. Other measures in regard to Ireland, he said, would be brought forward on the

Sir Charles Bright called attention to the scheme for placing the telegraphic wires under the authority of the government, and inquired if any action had been taken, or if it was proposed by the Ministry to take any action Mr. G. W. Hunt, Under Secretary of the Treasury, re

plied that it was the intention of the government to purbase the lines of telegraph in Great Britain, and be promised that the plan for effecting that change, which was being matured in the Treasury office, would be submitted to the House within a week.

A motion was made for the second reading of the bill

for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Iro-

Hop. Mr. Fortescue, member for Andover, said he thought the motion proved that the administration of affairs in Ireland was wrong and greatly needed reform

Sir Henry Winston Barron, member for Waterford city, said the bill was an outrage upon the Catholics. shut out as they were from their rightful share in the

Earl Mayo made an explanation in regard to the case of George Francis Train. He said the policemen who arrested him had received general instructions to watch persons arriving at Queenstown from the United States and to stop all suspicious parties. When the trunk of Mr. Train was examined copies of his own speeches on Ireland were found, and led to his arrest on suspicion. He was finally released on giving a pledge that he would make no speeches and do no act in sympathy wish the Fenian cause.

# IRELAND.

A "Seditious" Editor Convicted.

In the case of Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin No tion, whose trial for the publication of seditions libe cupied the greater portion of last week, the jury today brought in a verdict of guilty. The case excited

# FRANCE.

English Reports of the Cabinet Situation. LONDON, Feb. 17, 1968.
The letters from Paris to the English journals reits ate the statement that changes are contemplated in the policy and in the Cabinet of the Emperor.

# ABYSSINIA.

The English Advance-Theodorus Regaining

Despatches from Senate angoince that the British expeditionary corps has occupied Addigrapt, and reports had reached Senate that the advance and reached Deral and Talanta. It was also rumored from the interior that the native tribes who had revested against King Theo-dorus were again submitting to his authority.

## PRUSSIA.

Count Blomarck Seriously fil.

The illuess of Count von Bismarok is serious. He is not

## SOUTH AMERICA.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War on the Parana-Lopez Successful-The Troubles in Rosario and Entre Rios-

LONDON, Fob. 17, 1868. Private letters from Paraguay dated January 18 have been received here, which represent that the prespects of the Paraguayans continued to improve. They state that President Lopez was taking the offensive, and had wice bombarded the Brazilian camp on the Parana with

The mail steamer from Rio also brings the following news:—The internal troubles of the Argentine Confedera-tion were increasing. The powerful State of Entre Rice had joined Rosario in the revolt against the federal gov-

Dr. Marco Paz. Vice President of the Argentine Cor federation, and President of the Senate, is dead.

#### MEXICO.

Heavy Taxes in San Luis Potosi-Pronunciamientos and Revolts—Troops in Matamores Drilling for Active Service. Galvaston, Texas, Feb. 17, 1868.

News from Mexico is to the 16th inst. The Legislature of San Luis Potosi has heavily taxed sholesale merchants and imposed on retailers a tax of

wholesale merchants and imposed on retailers a tax of three per cent on their sales. It also asks the general government to impose a line of \$500 and imprisonment for six months for evasion of the payment of this tax. Coloned Gaudes, at Calin Cast, had pronounced against Rubl, the Governor.

The Apaches are murdering and robbing near Ures, Sonora. A force has been sent to attack them.

General Regules has offered his resignation to the government.

covernment.
General Jiminez has sent to Congress the names of one hundred and thirty towns which have revolted against Alvarez, Intrigues, revolutions and pronunciamientos are nu merous. The troops at Matamoros are drilling for active

### THE NEW DOMINION.

American Discounts-Dominion Stock and

Provincial Notes. OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 17, 1868. The discount on American invoices for the week wil be 28 per cent.

The Dominion stock has all been taken up at par. The provincial notes in circulation on the 5th of February was \$4.247.742. Distress Among the Nova Scotian Fishermen

Report in the House of Assembly.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 17, 1868. The committee appointed by the House of Assembly o inquire into the extent of the distress among the labermen of the province report that there exists among the fishing population of the twelve counties great and widespread destitution, and that unless reconsive and permanent arrangements for their relief be made many will perish from starvation. The provincial authorities and the citizens of the neighboring provinces are urgently called upon to send relief.

### VIRGINIA.

Arrival of the Wampanong at Fortress Mon

FORTERS MONROE, Feb. 17, 1868. The United States steamer Wampanoag has arrived agree from her trial trip. She made the passage from Sandy Hook to Charleston, S. C., in thirty-three hours Her greatest speed in one hour was twenty and one-half alles, her greatest speed for twenty-four hours four hundred and seven and one quarter knots, and he average speed during the entire trial was sixteen and three quarter knots. The trial is a complete success.

The steamer De Soto has been lying at anchor in the roads for some time awaiting the arrival of the Wampanosg.

The propeller Lynn Haven, of Norfolk, exploded her boiler yesterday. No lives were lost. The loss on the boat is about \$5,000, on which there is no insurance.

The Virginia Convention.

In the Convention to-day the propriety of prohibiting counties and cities from subscribing for public improve ments in their corporate capacity was discussed, but without any definite action.

# GEORGIA.

Debate in the Convention on the Powers of the Legislature-Expected Payment of the Members To-Day.

ATLANTA, Feb. 17, 1868. In the Convention to-day a clause in the report of the Legislative Committee, which proposed to empower the Legislature to alter or abolish by a two-thirds vote any charter which may be granted hereafter by the Legis-lative authority, was debated at considerable length and sinally stricken out by a large majority. It is send that \$15,000 will be paid to the Convention

# ARKANSAS.

The Election for the Ratification of the New Mampais, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1868.

General Gillem has ordered the election for the ratifithe 15th of March and continue for five days, the same to be conducted as heretofore in the other Southern

# LOUISIANA.

Sammary Disposal in the Convention of Reso lutions to Adjourn or to Discontinue Per Diem-Working Without a Quorum. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1868.

rous presided. A resolution was offered that the Convention adjourn

A resolution was offered that the Convention adjourn-tine die next Thursday. It was tabled instantly, Another resolution to the effect that the members shall receive no per diem after the 18th of February was also instantly tabled.

The resolution endorsing that of the Georgia Conven-tion petitioning Congress for \$30,000,000 was called up-and discussed until it was discovered there was no quo-rum present, and the Convention adjourned withous action upon it.

# FLORIDA.

The Opposing Conventionists-General Meade Urgest a Reorganization.
Tallawasses, Feb. 17, 1868.

In the Convention to-day twenty-eight members wer resent. There was no important action taken. The Billings party offer to compromise if Mr. Billings be mominated for Congross, which the majority refuse to do. The Billings party are making heavy efforts to ges additional signers to their constitutions. General Meade arrived to-tany. He urges both parties to reorganize, elect a new President and expunge all records since February 2. General Meade is the guest of D. S. Walker, Acting Governor of Florida.

# ALABAMA.

Reported Ratification of the Countitution. The Press of this city has a special telegram, which Contains the following:—
Unofficial returns from all but fourteen counties of Alabama indicate that \$1,000 votes were cast at the late election—sufficient to ratify the constitution and elect state officers.

Sergeant Bates, the Reconstruction Pedes trian-His Reception at Montgomery.

Mosrgonery, Feb. 17, 1868.

Sergeant Bates, carrying the United States fing. reached this city to-day. He was met by a large num her of citizens in carriages, decorated with United States her of chizens in carriages, decorated with United States flags, and by a hand of music. About three thousand people turned out to hear the reception speeches and to welcome him. The old flag was enthusiastically observed, and hundreds of ladies, from windows and balconies on the principal streets, waved their handkerchiefs to him as he marched along. He was escorted to one of the leading hotels, and is the guest of the city as long as he remains. All the speakers and marshals of the day were Confederate seldiess.

# TEXAS.

OBeial Returns of the Election in Galveston GALVESTON, Feb. 17, 1868 estical returns of the election in this city give for ine Convertion-Waites, 202, and colored, 375 votes. Agair at the Convention-Watter, 117 votes. Smith

# MISSISSIPPI.

Unparliamentary Debute to the Convention

on a Resolution of Cousure—One Member Spoiling for a Figur.

Jacans, Pob. 17, 1868. The regular course of business in the Convention today was interrupted by a personal affair, which throw everything into great confusion. Such optihets as "liar," "dog" and "coward" were heard and one member, standing in the middle of the aisle, announced his readness to give astisfaction to any party aggrieved. Quiet was finally restored without actual hostilities. The trouble grow out of a resolution of ceasure.

### NEW YORK.

The Democratic State Contral Committee in Session at Albany-The Eleventh of March Chosen for the Holding of the State Demo-

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Com-mittee held at the Delavan House, in this city, to-day, t was resoived to hold a State ognvention at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 11th day of March, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Democratic

Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to preced to Washington to confer with the National Committee and urge the selection of New York city as the place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, viz:—

wention, viz:— Mosars, and Mark values and Pendelac ConMessrs. Samuel J. Tiklen, William F. Allen, M. B.
Champiain, Homer A. Nesson, William M. Tweed, John
J. Bradley, Henry C. Murphy, John Ganson, James F.
Pierce, William Cauldwell, Richard B. Connolly, Richard
Schell, Ransom A. Gilfett, Alpheus Prince, William
Cassady, John A. Green, Amasa J. Parker, John D. Van
Buren, George W. McLane, William A. Fowler, Joseph
Warren, D. W. Tomlinson, James B. Craig, Aloxander
McCue, S. L. M. Barlow, Manton Marble, Hiram Cranston, John B. Leverich and George H. Sanford.

The committee are requested to meet at the Motropolitan Hotel in Washington on Friday evening, Febraary 25.

#### PENNSYL VANIA.

Territle Explosion in Harrisburg-Thirty Persons Injured.

HARRISHURG, Feb. 17, 1868.
A fire broke out to-night in the cellar of Anthony King's hardware store, on the corner of Third and Mar ket streets, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The fire was supposed to have been extinguished by the firemen, and the store was full of people when a terrific explosion took place, oy which about thirty firemen and citizens were injured. No loss of life has been re-

Arrival of a Wrecked Crew at Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868. The ship Saranak, from Liverpool, which has arrived at the breakwater, has on board Captain James M. Cook and the crew of the ship Charles J. Baker, from Got-tenburg, via Queenstowa, which vessel was abandoned at sea on the 5th of January last, in latitude —, longi-tude 31, in a sinking condition.

#### PETER PETROLUM'S VISIT TO THE HEAD MEN OF OUR NAVY.

The following latter evidently written for some set entific journal, came to us through misdirection :-WASHINTIN, D. C. | February the 8 in the year 1868.

I wos so much plezed with my vizit tu b. f. ishywood the other day that i oust moar startid tu see him yisterday tu hiz offis. I found him okkipide in ther abstroos kalkilashuns of mathewmattiz which he so luvs tu ponder ever, wen i went in he was a tryin tu pruve that twicet 8 wos foar and 2 devided by wun wos ekil to ther squair rute uv 10, wich I her no dout is about eggzakly rite by his calculation.

hiz kountinance beemed with joy wen he seen me and he shuck mi han with a preshur of phorty 5 pouns to ther squair inch, makin 69 reviluehous in mi elbo Sez I, isbywood, wy don't you git that savin

ermount or powir out ov ther wampurknowegg? Sez he, Mister Petrolum hev yu sean ther rezults ov ther tryil tripp whar i gut twenty 6 miles a our with only 2 hundrud pouns of steme, and makin 3 hundred revilushung a minnit? How did yu du it sez i. Why sez he i sent tu ther picteu mines an gut sum uv thar best volatil kole, an tu Tunis for 20 tuns uv Olive ile wich kaused a

famin in that god Fosakin kuntry an i run ther warm perknowegg ontil she stopped plum on ther senter wich haint bin dun with no uther ingin in this kuntry, an ther best of it is she dent requiar morenor sick weaks in ther hans ov ther mershineists arter this terry I kouldn't help but luk with ermaizement on this

gude an onist man, an takin him bi ther han, with er preshure uv phorty 5 pouns tu ther squair inch an givin hiz elbough phorty revilushuns a minuit, sex i-Isheywood genius wil orlwers triump, galley Lee wos put inter prizzun becors he esserted ther mune wosn't never wos erpresheated until he kum tu this ere dem krattic an republikan hemisfere, whar evin ther inguns orl haled hiz jenius. It iz ther fait ov jenius, sez i tu be cosed-go in then grait an noblist work ov god thou honnist, konshientious man, go in an win, never sa di

aboosed—go in then grait an noblist work ov god, thou homist, konshientious man, go in an win, never as di an uze up ort ther eliv ile in Afriky, an orl the electrick kole in picktew but wat yu pruve yure results.

See he Mister Petrolum here iz a engin i hev now a decidid. Twenty 4 assistint inginears is ingaiged onto it, an it won't way wen kumplosted moar nor 18 hundred tuns, it in git 28 myles a our out ov hur, wich tz proovin bit ther folleria formerler—wiz, ez ther squair rate or their biler, iz tu ther verlosity uv ther propellir, so iz ther length uv ther smook stak tu their verlosity uv ther ship. Sez he, this iz ther rool on wich i base orl im kalkerlashuns. In ther present plan i intend tu appit their elegtrick tellergraff with a little greezed lightenin an if i doan't estonnish ther wurid i am no mathewmattishun. Agin i prest ther han ov this noblist wurk ov god with er prechure ov phorty 6 pouns tu ther squair inch an left him tu visit ther department ov dox & yards. Sez i, on enterin ther rame, i am Mister Petrolum, how are yu Admyreel? Plezunt sez he and bizzy enuñ in weedin out b. f. isheywood's estermait witch takis up ori ther list ov yards andox, verry mutch like laistañ's tu shillins ov sack tu a penny wuth ov bred, sez he mistur Petrolum ther navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er board ov navey kommishuners wes livin, or if we had er b

that this die me on, lieft him tu visit ther hod uv ther burer of navigashum.

Sex i mister Petrolum at yure servis, Kommydoor hop yu air woll."

Sex he i am, an mi pozishun in latiytood and longytood is laid down to ther one hundreth part uv or second, sex he du yu no Golesbrer? well "ve ritten sicks hundred paiges provin he iz now wun hundred and dyoers old, an ther kommydoor then an thair red it tu me, piedgin me i wos only ther sicksitch purson whoom he had likewize indulged, sez i, I kum tu arsk if yu appreshinte that noblist wurk ov god, inheywood. Sex he—"ovir ther left yu mene doant yu?" "No sur, sex he, I told that felies he'd swanap ther navey an it tanks foar times ther amount or navvigashun stuff tu ift out er vesile carryin hiz bilers an heel be ther menes ov poppin er bead ov sirvey onto us yit. Wot sur is yu opposed tu ther sain sex if Sex he i am until i am tirned out or this, an then I want it, soon see he wos no frend ov b. f. i. an i left him (sorter dizgustid) redin hiz sucks hundrued paiges on Golesbrer i then gut er niggery lukin wite man or er witish lukin blak man, I cood at tell wich, tu show me ther burer ov ther Cheef ov Ordinance, who I found lakin at er karlikature ov ben Butler, who iz arter orl ordinance burers like er streek ov litenin. Sex he walk in Mr. Petrolum du yu worn er kontrack fur guns. No, sex, I worat tu no er about wus b. f. isheywood chefe ov ateme burers, an orl about hiz steme ingine. Sarnok stax, oliv lie pictew kole and third assistant inginaars, an darned er plans is left for mil guns. Well sex i yu ain't er frend or hix air yeu? Navy er frend sex he. Well then sex i, how iz yu affectid at the re bord or strey?

Sex he Mistur Petrolum, dux yure muther no yu iz out? cox if she doant its time she dod, cox it it tak is refered or with gallvanized sordust, ther bords I like iz ihem that kontanes simithin goed tu ete an drink, and ishey wood iz er milkeop—thars mi polititi. I he made a winit tu her chefe or Sirgyr, er yung man or brillyant talens, an who iswented th

proceeding.

Wall son i, there is bad aktoon to our i dearned there audigs work over gone but not only a think over the bared ov Sirvey that thek over the country.

Want souther,

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illustrated by an engraving of the house in which! General Grant was born, and likenesses of his father and , moth His father, as will appear by his portrait and by these bi-

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